

## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO.                                | CATION NO. FILING DATE |            | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/010,237 12/07/2001                          |                        | 12/07/2001 | Bidyut K. Sen        | 03226/092001        | 5837             |
| 32615  | 7590                   | 12/22/2004 |                      | EXAMINER            |                  |
| OSHA & MAY L.L.P./SUN                          |                        |            |                      | LEWIS, MONICA       |                  |
| 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800<br>HOUSTON, TX 77010 |                        |            | ART UNIT             | PAPER NUMBER        |                  |

2822 DATE MAILED: 12/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Advisory Action Application No. Applicant(s) 10/010,237 SEN, BIDYUT K. Examiner Art Unit Monica Lewis 2822

THE REPLY FILED 24 November 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

| Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.   |
|--|
| PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]   |
| <ul> <li>a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.</li> <li>b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.         ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).</li> </ul>  |
| Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). |
| 1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.   |
| 2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:  |
| (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);   |
| (b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);   |
| (c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or   |
| (d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.  |
| NOTE:  |
| 3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):  |
| 4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).  |
| 5.⊠ The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.   |
| 6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.   |
| 7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.   |
| The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:   |
| Claim(s) allowed:  |
| Claim(s) objected to:  |
| Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-6 and 8-17</u> .   |
| Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:   |
| 8. The drawing correction filed on is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.   |
| 9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)( PTO-1449) Paper No(s)  |
| 10. Other:   |
|  |
|  |
|  |

<sup>--</sup>The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues that "Schaper does not contemplate the use of flip-chip technology...Schaper actually teaches away from the use of a semiconductor die having an active side that faces the substrate...Schaper is completely silent with regard to the use of flip-chip technology. Flip-Chip technology has existed for a number of years prior to the present invention." Schaper is not being utilized to teach the use of flip chip technology rather it is being utilized to show why it would have been obvious to utilize a unitary capacitor. Therefore, one skilled in the art would have the motivation to modify Applicant's Prior Art to include a unitary capacitor because it aids in distributing power in a low impedance manner. Applicant's Prior Art teaches the use of flip-chip technology. Schaper need not disclose flip-chip technology to be properly combined with Applicant's Prior Art. Finally, Applicant argues that "the application of these five unrelated and non-combinable references is improper hinsight reconstruction of the claimed invention." In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

inummanini ini

Mary Wilczewski Primary Examiner